THE ALBION-BANK TROUBLE.

A. S. WARNER'S CROOKEDNESS.

Further Particulars of the Suspension of the Albien Firet National Bank. Yestoriay we published a telegram announcing the suspension of the First National Hank of Albion, N. Y., and the flight of the president, Mr. A. S. Warner. A local interest is given to this affair in that a daughter of the late Roswell P. Burrows, and one of the heirs to his fortune, is a resident of Richmond, having married Mr. Byrd Warwick, of this city. The follow-

ing special to the New York Times gives additional particulars: The village of Albion was to-day thrown into the wildest excitement over the following notice which appeared upon the doors of the First National Bank: "Owing to the absence of the president the business of this bank is suspended by order of the Board of Directors until an examination can be had of its affairs."

R. T. Coan, cashier of the suspended mk, said that Mr. A. S. Warner, the president, left Albion for St. Catharines, On tario, on the evening train of August 13th expressing his intention to proceed to New York from that place. Since that time York from that place. Since that time bothing has been heard from him. Tele-grams of inquiry have been sent, but no information of his whereabouts has been The inner safe of the bank, to tion, has remained closed, and this fact, together with the suspicions excited by the president prolonged absence, caused Mr. Cosn to call a meeting of the directors, who suspended business pending a full in-

bers S. Warner, president; R. T. Coan, enshier; Mrs. Roswell Burrows, and Clement Bliss. The last published statement, dated July 5th, gave as resources, loans, and discounts, \$180,975; other resources, \$162,231; Habilities, deposits, and certifi-cates, \$154,800; capital, \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$27,000. The Burws estate held nearly all the stock, and the bank appeared entirely in the control of Warner in his capacity of executor. In-cestigation shows that he has disposed of his real estate as follows: In a deed dated feeds, dated August 9th, to George A. Newell for \$1,150; a mortgage on the Alote of \$5,000 to H. H. Warner, of Roches-

arly in 1879. A. S. Warner has been the open managing executor of the vast Burrows cate, in value variously estimated at from 5,000,000 to 210,000,000. The testator apnted four executors—his wife, his son, R. Burrows, and his sons-in-law, Alex-her Sewart and Mr. Warner. Owing to end comes, including the death of Mr. wart and the total incapacity of W. R. grows, Mr. Warner has had full charge s, but has never held any public office ir. Warner held undisturbed possessi he Burr ws estate, and no attempt w

in account of the content of the series in the form of the series in the form of the series are the confidential business agent of William I. Eurrows. Mr. Canikins secured the series of Theodore Bacon, of this city, as oursel, and on the 29th of April Mr. Bacon presented in the office of the Surrogate Orleans county a petition for a citation recting Warner to render an account of the property. On the 9th of June an order was granted directing Mr. Warner to show use, on the 23d of the same, why he ould not render an account of his ewardship. When the 25d came round Worner did not appear, either in person or by counsel, and an order was made directugust, an inventory of the estate and an ecount of his transactions as executor, fe was also directed to furnish Mr. Bacon vith a copy of this document on or before largust Lith. Mr. Bacon did not receive The Surrogate immediately made an order revoking Warner's letters testamentary and deposing turn from the office of executor. It was thought by some of Warner's friends that he had gone to New York, but inquiry there and at other pinces frequently visited by pin has failed to reveal his

The Bank-Examiner on Hand.

Albion, N. Y., August 22.—There was but little excitement at the First National Bank this morning. Great confidence that all depositors will be paid seems to exist on all sides. Mrs. R. S. Burrows, with her con W. R. Burrows, returned to Abbon son, W. R. Burrows, returned to Albion from Boston last Friday. Mrs. Burrows confidence in A. S. Warner were incorrect. She said she had been trying for years past to get him to account, but without avail. Warner had promised many times to do so. She had suspected all was not right, and believes that Warner commenced right, and believes that Warner commenced his irregularities even before her husband's death, he being leid up for some time before that event with a broken hip. She had no considence in Warner's honesty. W. R. Burrows, who is very ill, was also seen. He said that having decided that Warner could not be induced to make an which he did. These bonds and mortgages were deposited in Boston, but afterwards. Burrows and, he was convinced that Canikins was not his friend, and so gave A. S. Warner another power of at-torney. He says that Warner got a large portion of the securities in Boston. and supposes he has made away with them. He says he never has had confidence in Worner. Messrs. Builard & Sawyer, attorneys for W. A. Parmary, have caused on attachment to be issued to the sheriff against A. S. Warner. Parmary's claim against Warner is over \$10,000 for money louned the latter. The 11 o'clock train, this morning, brought Thomas Williams, the bankers of the country the bankers. of Veinon, Oneida county, the bankers-sminer sent here by the Comptroller of Currency. He proceeded immediately to the bank and took charge of its books. The same train brought William Corkhill and Asa E. Norcross. Experts were sent to open the vault, and they are at work

A TERRIBLE SUSPICION EXCITED. One of the Barrows Heirs Fatally Peisoned

A Besten special says: The announce-ment of Warner's defalcation throws the first light upon a monstrous plot that for weeks has baffled Boston's district attorney, grand jury, and her smartest detec-tives. The conspiracy was successful to this extent: William R. Burrows, one of the beirs to a \$5,000,000 estate, living at No. 383 Beacon street, this citys was systematically poisoned until the diabolical work was discovered just in time to pro-long but not to save his life. He is still nive, but it is a living death. Suspicious were expressed of poisoning, and upon investigation by a chemist arsenic was found in the stomach.

found in the stomach.

The patient seemed better, but on May 7th had symptoms returned. From this time it has been e-ident that the young man most die. The matter was brought to the district attorney's attention and the matter is a before the grand lary, but the manuficient evidence caused a postponement of the case from time to time. The sick man was taken the latter part of May to No. 311 Beacon street, later to the Hotel Oxford, and last week was removed to New York. The motive for the poisoning Oxford, and last week was removed to New York. The motive for the poisoning is unknown. He now suffers from paralysis, so that he can move but one muscle of one aim, and death can only relieve him. By the will of Burrows's father his estate remains undivided until the death of his widow, who survives him. Mr. Warner is practically in sole control of the estate.

William, owing to his physical condition, has done little more than dabble in business for a year or two past. In November, 1882, he made the acquaintance of William R. Caulkins in Rochester, and the following year they entered into business in this

R. Caulkins in Rochester, and the following year they entered into business in this city. Barrows, with his wife and two children, went to live with Caulkins, and in November Mrs. Burrows, with her children, left ber husband. Burrows remained at Caulkins's house except during occasional absence. He left Caulkins's February 18th, and did not return till carried there quite sick on April 7th. While sick at Caulkins's house the patient was attacked with vomiting and partial paralysis and grew rapidly worse. About this time Mr. Warner, Roswell L. Burrows, of Buf-

falo, and Mrs. Stewart came to Boston and consulting physicians were cailed.

It is over the question of property that there is the greatest dispute. There is no doubt that Burrows places confidence in Caulkins, while he is decidedly out with Warner. In justice to Mr. Caulkins's family it should be said that no direct evidence has been found at any time against any one of their house. In a recent interview between Caulkins and a dournal reporter that gentleman said he had not the slightest doubt that arsenie was administered to Burrows, and it was simply a question of who administered it. General Coggswell, counsel for Caulkins, who was present at the interview, gave as the only theory he could offer as to a possible motive that in case the managing executor of an estate, who was a notorious speculator, should be called upon for an accounting, be afraid to make such accounting, there might be a motive for putting the young man who made such a demand out of the way.

Mr. Warner, he said, had only once seen William B. Burrows, and could have bad

Mr. Warner, he said, had only once seen William B. Burrows, and could have bad no orportunity to do the daed. William B. Burrows said to a reporter that Warner had never rendered an account of his trust, sliboush repeatedly called upon. He had given Caulkins power of attorney to look after his affairs and bring Warner to account. Warner had shown hostility to him in many ways, and he had suspleions of his integrity. He did think once that Warner had offered him drink with something in it, but had no direct evidence of it.

for, has required closed, and this fact, longether with the suspicions excited by the president's prolonged absence, caused Mr. Cosn to call a meeting of the directors, who suspended business pending a full intestigation of affairs. Mr. Cosn expresses the belief that the depositors will be paid in till.

The directors of the institution are Allerical wavelengths of the suspicious control of the suspicious care of him. The estate amounted to about \$5.000,000. Mr. Burrows, Sr., had suffered those diverge the suspicious care of him. The estate amounted to about \$5.000,000. Mr. Burrows, Sr., had suffered the suspicious care of him. great losses during the last years of his life.
The breach between Warner and William
was because the former would not allow
the latter to draw money as freely as desired. His first injunction when notified of the alleged poisoning was to first save the man's life, if possible; second, let jus-tice be done wherever it strikes; then let

tice be done wherever it strikes; then let the property be the third consideration.

Mr. Caulkins was seen to-day by a Jour-nal reporter, and he was naturally much pleased at his practical vindication in the matter. He has felt deeply his painful po-sition, but he remarked: "I have said a dozen times that Warner would commit suicide, he sent to State prison, or leave the country." Caulkins saw that a mouth are Warner served on him a hower of a ago Warner served on him a power of attorney purporting to come from y sing Burrows and signed by "his mark," in which his (Caulkins's) power of attorney was revoked and unlimated discretion given to Mr. Warner. Mr. Caulkins refused to recognize the instrument. Mr. Caulkins also sent an area of the side was a former. the instrument. Mr. Caulkins also sent an agent to the sick man to inquire about the matter, and he reports young forcows as a ving denied ever making the Warner power of attorney, and as exclaiming: "Do you suppose I would give a yower of attorney to the tran I directed Mr. Caulkins to presente in my name?"

Mr. Caulkins also says that not long agently. Warner made him a written offer of 25 5m as he for his cover of attorney.

82,500 cash for his pot William R. Burrows.

MICROSCOPE WORKERS.

Sessions of the American Seciety in Ro-

chester. A Rechester telegram of Thursday says; The interest in the sessions of the Ameri-can Microscopical Society did not able in the least to-day, but, on the contrary, there the least to-dry, but, on the contrary, there was an increased attendance and interest. No matter if the thermometer did register high up in the maetics, these specialists had come to work, and they held strictly to their line of duty. Ernest (unleading as in favor of homogeneous objectives with adjustments. Dr. Elack had discussed the magnifying power of microscope objects for several years. Considerable interest has been aroused in the effort to determine the proper point for making a focus in magnifying. Edward Bausch, of Bausch & Lomb, read a paper on "The Universal Serew for Microscope Objectives." It contained the results of his personnal observation and experiments. The concluding pertion was as follows: "I believe the time is ripe for decisive action on the question of a new universal screw. Opticians

the change."

Henry Mills read a paper on the "Spongiada." He said that skeletons of large marine sponges are partly of fibre; some very closely resemble those taken from fresh water. The vital organization is essentially the same. In the early history of sponges naturalists were undecided as to whether they were anigad or vegetable. whether they were animal or vegetable.

It was finally discovered that they were animal in their nature. The web of the silkworm was said to be identical in its com-

position.

In the afternoon the field of operations was sgain transferred to the Free Agalemy Hall, and the session was devoted chirrly to a practical exhibition of the working department of the society. The different methods of work as pursued by the individual member were shown. About their tables were stransed around the with every conceivants kind of working apparatus. Each table was in charge of an expert constantly at work making the room a real microscopical laboratory in actual operation. During the first two hours of the afternoon members loitered in groups around these tables, and workers answered a thousand and one questions. This evening in the State arsonal occurred the arrangement the American the grand sorrés tendered the American Society of Microscopists by the Rochester Academy of Science. The adair proved one of the most brilliant gatherings ever seen in this city.

Repan in His Native Brittany.

(Parts dispatch to the London Times.)

M. Renan, who, except once in 1868, had M. Renan, who, except once in 1868, had not visited his native Brittany for forty years, had a dinner given to him at Treguier yesterday by some Parisian Bretons, who have a monthly dinner-gathering in Paris. M. Renan, in a short speech, touched on the deaths of his mother, sister, old servant, and all but one of his schoolmasters; but spoke of the town as almost unaltered. This was also the case with himself, for even as a boy he had rheumatism, and his mind had always been the same. The little conscientious, pains-taking pupil, anxious to please his master, was himself all over. Gifted then, he had acquired nothing since except the doubtful art of turning his gifts to account, and it would have been much better to live and die in solitude. A love of the truth he had always had; he had sought it regardless of sacrifices, and on his tornbetone might be inscribed, "Verilatem dilexi," In breaking all the ties for the sake of this pursuit he was, said M. Renan, a true Breton; for the Bretons were an arties race, believing in the true and the good, and as happy as kings, with a lutte idealism, not adauted for making for tunes, but race, believing in the true and the good, and as happy as kings, with a little idealism, not adapted for making fortunes, but adapted to obtain something better—viz.; happiness in an age of weariness of life; they thought life worth living; were true sons of Pelagius, in rejecting original sin, and would never make pessimbts or Nihilists. His own mother, at eighty-seven, siter a long and pointing at eighty-seven, after a long and paintul malady, uttered pleasantries an hour before dying. M. Renan exhorted his fallow Bretons not to change, to be the moral salt of the earth amid austere races, and to disregard the reproach of being behind the age, for on their adhesion might depend the reconciliation of order and liberty, social organization and justice, a religious condition giving the soul its ideal aliment, without official constraint or superstitions chimeras. He concinded by giving a recipe for happiness—viz., the disinterested pursuit of science, art, human welfare, or the country's service. He should face death without sadness, for he had fully enjoyed life; and should die congratulating the at eighty-seven, after a long and painful life; and should die congratulating the young, for life was before them, and life was an excellent thing.

Fall of an Eighty-Foot Smoke-Stack.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
READING, Pa., August 22.—The smokenace, Sheridan, feli this morning, crashing through and wrecking the casting-house. Twenty men made a narrow escape in the casting-house. cape from instant death. The furnace hat been blown out.

[By relegraph to the Dispatch.]

JERSEY CITY, N. J., August 22.—Ed-ward F. McDonald, Democratic presiden-tial elector from this district, has declined to serve. He says he is for Ben, Butler, and will work for his election.

Fire in Cincionati. CINCINSATI, August 22.—Pollock, Wilson & Sons' establishment at Sixth and Carr streets, for the manufacture of saddlery, hardware and chairs, was burned this morning. Loss, \$50,000.

SUNK AT SEA. A UNITED STATES SHIP GONE.

The Steamer Tallapeesa in Collision With 1 Schooner-Her Crew All Saved Except Her Surgeon and a Landsman. I By telegraph to the Dispatch.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

COTTAGE CITY, MASS., August 22.—The United States steamship Tallapoosa sunk off here last hight. The survivors have been landed at Wood's Hole. She collided with a large three-masted sebooner. She lies with her main-mast and the top of her smoke-stack out of the water. The Taliapoosa is a paddle-wheel vessel of 650 tons, and carries two guns. She is used as a dispatch boat. It is stated that two lives have been lost by the disaster.

Washingrow, August 22.—Commodore English, Acting Secretary of the Navy, this mo ning received the following telegram

English, Acting Secretary of the Navy, this morning received the following telegram from Lieutenant-Communder Merry, commanding the United States steamer Taliapoosa, dated at Wood's Hole, in regard to the sinking of that vessel: "The Taliapoosa was sunk by a collision with the scheoner James S. Lowell, about five miles east of Vineyard Haven, at 11:15 last night She lavs in midchannel, in about ten fathems of water. The schooner struck on our starboard fore rigging, cutting clear through to amidships. See sunk in about five minutes. The schooner is damaged about the bow.

ONLY TWO LIVES LOST. ONLY TWO LIVES LOST.

"As far as ascertained, Passed-Assistant-Surgeon Clarence E. Black and George A. Foster, landsman, are missing. The survivors came to Wood's Hole at daylight by the steamer Gate City. The Fishhawk has gone down to the scene of the wreck, Please give me instructions. The wreek should be lighted for the safety of navigation."

morning with freight for Newport. She left Washington navy-vard about July 14th with freight for northern yards. Secretary Chandler joined her at New York with a party of ladies, and sailed in her to Portsmouth, N. H., and vicinity.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEASTER.

ROSTON, AUGUST 22.—The facts of the sinking of the United States steamer Tallapoosa are as follows: The Taliapoosa, with one hundred and forty men and officers, was bound to Newport to take on beard Secretary Chandler. At 11 o'clock last night, during a thick for, when three miles northeast of Oak Buiffs, Martha's Vineyard, she was struck bow on by the schooner James S. Lowell, of Baltimore, Captain Reed, from Baltimore for Portland with a cargo of coal. Her side was crushed in, and she sank in five minutes in about ten futhoms of water.

PROMPT RESCUE. PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

PROMPT RESCIE.

As she went-down her whistle was blown as a signal of distress, and it was heard by the Boston and Savannah steamer Gate City, bound for the latter port. She camp in immediately, and with the schooner Mary A. Hood, which happened to be in the vicinity, rescued the crew with the exception of the surgeon and one man, who are said to be missing. The Gate City blew her whistle and the steamer Feshawk, lying at the wharf at Wood's Hole, sent out her steam launch. The Gate City far to until 3 o'clock transferring the crew to the househ. They were all lauded at Wood's Hole,

squash Mendow flat, and the smoke-stack and top mast alone are visible. The schooner James S. Lowell has also on board

portion was as follows: "I believe the time is ripe for decisive action on the question of a new universal screw. Opticians are ast present hampered by the small size of the present one, and will be more so as advances are made in practical optics. We need a screw that is larger than one-eightent of an irch, but still of such size that it can be universally applied to instruments as now made. It is only a question of time when such a screw will of necessity be adopted, and the longer it is delayed the greater will be the difficulties of effecting the change."

and what she had left or what she had recived at Eoston is not known here. Secretary Chandler was to have joined the Taliapoosa at Newport, and some of his personal effects were on the vessel when she sunk. Commodore English at ones the graphed to Recretary Chandler in New York, notifying him of the accident, and also telegraphed to Recretary Chandler was to have joined the Taliapoosa at Newport, and some of his personal effects were on the vessel when also telegraphed to Secretary Chandler was to have joined the Taliapoosa at Newport, and some of his personal effects were on the vessel when also telegraphed to Secretary Chandler in New York, notifying him of the accident, and also telegraphed to Recretary Chandler was to have joined the Taliapoosa at Newport, and some of his personal effects were on the vessel when also telegraphed to Secretary Chandler was to have joined the Taliapoosa at Newport, and some of his personal effects were on the vessel when also telegraphed to Secretary Chandler was to have joined the Taliapoosa at Newport, and some of his personal effects were on the vessel when also telegraphed to Secretary Chandler in New York, notifying him of the accident, and also telegraphed to Recretary Chandler was to have joined the Taliapoosa at Newport, and some of his personal effects were on the vessel when a such a such a such as the personal effects were on the vessel when a such a such as the personal effects were on the visual personal eff stances may require.

A MOST CARPLESS PIECE OF WORK Bostos, August 22.—Captain Reed, on the schooner James S. Lowell, says in regard to the collision: "It was the most careless piece of work I ever saw. The night was clear, the hights of the Lowell were burning all night, and were perfectly visi-

burning all night, and were perfectly visible a long distance." There is deficulty in obtaining the story of the steamer here, the executive officer to whom the reporters are referred declining to make any statement. One of the men on lookout on the steamer says he saw the schoon it's lights fifteen minutes before the collision, and reported the fact.

Several of the crew of the steamer acknowledge the steamer to be at fault. Briefly, the facts are that the schooner was steering southeast by south-balf-cast, and the steamer in exactly the opposite direction, with the sailing-ves of having the right of way by law. Many of the men were a considerable time in the water, ten of them being fished up nearly half an hour after the suking. Numerous wrecking-schooners and the steamers Fishhawk and Verbena are cruising about the saud in the vicinity seeking to secure the bodies of the drowned and any wreckage that may float.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

Later advices from Cottage City report that four persons were drowned from the Tallapossa; Dr. Clarence E. Black, sur-geon; William O'Donnell, scaman, of Bos-ton; William Jones, landsman, of Wash-ington, and George Foster, colored saloon

Fusion of Democrats and Resubmissionists in Kansas.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

TOPREA, KAN., August 22.—At yesterday's afterneon session of the Democratic State Convention the conference committee reported recommending that the Resubmissionists be given a place on the Democratic State ticket. The report was adopted, and the Convention proceeded to nominate State officers. Governor Glick was renominated by accimation. The Governor acknowledged the honor in a long speech, reviewing his administration, and declaring in favor of the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment.

of the prohibitory amendment.

C. R. Holliday, Resubmission Republican, was then named for Lieutemant-Governor; whereupon a motion was made to appoint a committee of three to invite and ort the Resubmission Convention to the Democratic Convention to see the latter nonmate their ticket. The motion was carried, and in a few minutes later the members of the Resubmission Convention appeared in the half and were greeted with cheers. The chairman, J. G. Gobler, was invited to the platform, and made a brist control of the chairman of the first of the chairman speech, declaring for Glick and Resubmis-sion. Other speeches were made, and then the nomination of candidates was pro-

the nomination of candidates was proceeded with.

Mr. Holliday's nomination was made unanimous, and the ticket completed as follows: Secretary of State, Engene Hagan; Attorney-General, G. P. Smith; Auditor, Hugh V. Garigan; Treasurer, W. O. Huttman; Seperintendent of Public Instruction, J. S. M. Keys: Chief Justice, W. D. Legenbell, Associate Justice. tice, E. W. P. Campbell; Associate Justice T. A. Hurd.

T. A. Hurd.

The State Central Committee was then elected, and the Convention adjourned. An immense ratification meeting was held

Governor Ireland Not Arrested.

(Ev telegraph to the Dispatch.)
GALVESTON, TEX., August 22.—The reported arrest of Goyernor Ireland at Housten is false. Governor Ireland, accompa-nied by Hon. Barnett Gibbs, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Congressmen Well-born and Miller, together with about on bundsed delegates to the 1ste Convention arrived at Galveston last evening. Ma shal Tracy informed a representative of the Associated Press that he had up intention of stresting Governor Ireland during his attendance upon the State Convention at Houston. The Marshal has no fears that

of \$300 ball each was committed to jail. Costello gave ball and was released. The miners have removed their camp from Wood's Run to Pringle's Grove. Nell's whole force is working to-day, and a targe number have returned to work at the Ecilpse mines. There is great excitement, but no outbreak is anticipated.

HELPING THE REPUBLICANS. The Democratic Campaign Committee Dis-

take.

tributing Republican Documents by Mis-

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, August 22.—Secretary
Post, of the Democratic Congressional
Campaign Committee, discovered to-day
that that committee was inadvertently helpthat that committee was inadvertently helping along the Republican campaign by distrituting Republican documents.

The Democratic Committee has been sending out as one of its principal campaign documents a speech delivered by Senator Voorhees on the imprisonment of McSweeny, the Irish suspect, by British officials during the Garfield Administration, and copies of these speeches are obtained by the Committee by requisition upon the Senate folding-room. They are delivered to the committee in large quantities—several thousand at a time—already folded and in wrappers, and are addressed by the commutee's employes and placed in the mails. It appears to have been the custom of the committee to rely discovered, by accidentally opening one of the documents he was about to mail, that instead of Voorneer's speech the committee was distributing "where they would do nest good," a Re-"where they would do west good," a Re-publican campaign document entitled.

"The History and Benefleence of Protec-tion," made up of a speech on the protec-tion it side of the tariff question, delivered in the House of Representatives last win-ter. An examination followed and dis-closed the fact that all the supposed Voor-hees speeches in possession of the committee were copies of this document. Secretary Post went at once to the superintendent of the folding-room and teek him to task about the matter, and was informed that the substitution of one document for authe substitution of one document for another was an honest mistake. It is not known how many of the Republican documents were sent out by the Domeratic committee. They themselves have no means of establishing the fact.

The Covernor of Utali to the Covernor

of Tennessee.
(By telegraph to the Diepatch.)
Self Jarr, August 22. —Governor Mur-

that as Tennesse's representatives in corgress are, to say the least, indifferent to the punishment of off-inters against the national law in Utah, it is a cowardly outrage for their constituents to kill emi-gration agents sont there from here. En H. Stranzy, Governor,

Washington items.

(By begrath to the Dinatch.!)
Washington, D. C., August 22.—Free-delivery mail service will be established October 1st at cleven effics, only one of them in the South—viz., Radeigh, N. C., with four carriers.

Orders were issued from the Navy Department to-day to begin repairs on the United States steamship Pensucola at the Noriolk navy-yard, with a view to sending her to the South Atlantic station as the flagshop in pirce of the Brooklyn, which has been ordered to New York.

The official announcement was made to-

has been ordered to New York.

The official announcement was made to-day of the appointment of Mr. Willard P. Tisdel, of Painesville, Ohlo, as agent of the United States to the Congo Association, which office was created by the act making appropriations for the consular and diplematic service of the Government for the current fiscal year.

Saratoga Races.

Saratooa, August 22.—First race—purse 2300 for two-year-olds, manden and non-winning allowances, five furiougs—Tenstone won by a length; Trombador second, Lulu S, third. Time, 1:03).

Second race—purse 8350, one mile and a furioug—Eulogy won; Fred. A, second, Williams third. Time, 1:58.

Third race—purse 8300, for horses that have not won a race of the value of 8350 since July 18th, six furiougs—Lady Loud won by half a length; Lady Lvon second, Northanna third. Time, 1:165. SARATOGA, August 22 .- First rac Northanna third. Time, 1:16).
Fourth race—purse (550, for all ages, sciling allowances, one mile—Hatachimic won by a length; Inspector second, Black Jack third. Time, 1:45.

Erichton-Bench Races.

Thy observable to the 10 model.]

New York, August 22.—First race—all grs, three quarters of a inde—Mazurka oft won; Spartleus second, King Day bird. Time, 1:22.

Second race—selling allowances, one of the control of mile-Marsh Redon won; Frank Runyon second, Unknown third. Time, 1:474. second, Unknown third. Time, 1743.
Third race—all ages, one mile and a half—Wave o' Light wen; Wooddower second, Tifford third. Time, 2:194.
Fourth race—non-winners, one mile and a furlong—Bonero wen; Rebel second. Annie G. third. Time, 2:04.
Fifth race—all ages—seven furlongs—Florence M. won; Miller second, Taileyrand third. Time, 1:36).

Arsenic Instead of Baking-Powder.

Arsenic Instead of Baking-Powder.

(By beerraph to the Dispatchal

INDEXAPOLIS, August 22.—A dispatch to
the Journal from Shelbyville says: Mrs.
Treece, residing near that place, prepared
bisculis for breakfast yesterday morning,
and by mestake put arsenic in the dough
instead of baking-powder, the poison and
taking-powder being kett in the same cuptoard. The entire family, consisting of
Mrs. Treece; her grandmother, Mrs. Celis
Victor; and Maud Treece, a two-vear-old
child, partook of the food, and soon beeme violently siek. The child died in two
hours, and both of the women are at the
point of death.

Business Failures for the Week.

Business Fatheres for the Week.

[By telegraph to the bispatch.]

New York, August 22.—The business failures throughout the country occurring during the last week number for the Unicel State 167 and for Canada 22, or a total of 219 as against a total of 220 the previous week, a decrease of 1. The geographical distribution of the failures is about the same as for the last two weeks, and there is little change to note in that respect.

By telegraph to the Disp August 22.—A fire accerted in the picker-house of the Sibley con-mill, in this city to-day, destroying two upper stories, machinery, and a gartity of cotton, and damaging the carpent and machine-shops. The loss will probly reach \$30,000—partially instreet.
The Sibley mill is one of the handsomes in the United States, and the plant represents a capital of over \$200,000.

Trouble Between White and Colored

Miners.
(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
DES MOINES, IOWA., August 22.—(i) ernor Sherman has, on requisition fro proper authorities, ordered Company C. of Mescatine, to the coal-mines in Keeku ounty, where serious trouble is reported active white and colored miners.

Fall Wheat from Spring Seed. A Toronto, Ont., telegram says: Joseph Armstrong, of London towns

Joseph Armstrong, of London Las been experimenting for eight years with a view of producing a paying crop of fail wheat from spring seed, and he has been eminently successful in his effort. In the fall of 1870 he sowed ten bushels of the spring wheat on five acres of land, having in view the object specified. For four conin view the object specified. For four con-secutive years he continued the process and resped but a very indifferent reward the Governor will seek to avoid a service of the warrant, and hence he has selected another time and place for the arrest of the Governor under Francois's affidavits.

Striking Miners Surrendering.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

COAL CENTER, PA., August 22.—Striking coal-miners to the number of 150 marched to Greenfield this morning, with a brass band and flags flying, and quietly permitted Deputy-Sherif McClure and his aids to arrest them on the charge of conspiracy and refusal to assist an officer in the discharge of his duty. All but President Costello waived a hearing, and in default

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

dmiral Courbet Ordered to Begin Host

PARIS, August 22.—Admiral Courbet has been instructed to bembard the arsenal at Foo Chow this morning, and to land a detachment of troops and destroy the war material and stores accumulated there, which are of immense value. This action is intended as a reprisal for the action of the Chinese at Largers. the Chinese at Langson. At the same time the French off Keelung have been ordered to occupy the port and coal-mines as security for the indemnity demanded by France.

Losnon, August 22.—A dispatch from Pekin to the Times of to-day's date says:

"The French legation left Pekin yesterday. The telegraph station was opened here to-day. This is the last message wired."

Losnoy, August 22.—A dispatch from

Lexpox, August 22. - A dispatch from Shanghal to Reuter's Telegram Company says that Vicomte de Semaile, the French representative at Pekin, immediately after the lowering of the French flag at the lega-CHINA'S POSITION AND WHAT SHE WANTS. London, August 23 .- The Pall-Mall Ga

zelle this afternoon says: "China will not issue a declaration of war, but will inform France and the neutral Powers that she will regard a repetition of the Kelunz incicent or an attack on Chinese territory as an ipon facto declaration of war. China will ask the other Powers, and especially England, to be strictly neutral. The Eng-lish colony at Hong Kong has been the base of operations against Tonquin. China expects that in case the French attack is renewed the English colonists will be varied of their duties as neutrals. It is quite certain that the Chinese will homedistrily cross their southern frontier and invade Tonquin."

PARIS, August 22.-Le Paris denies that reinforcements have been ordered to China. The question whether France will carry the wir into the interior, the paper says, is not under consideration. For the present the French will only occupy Foo-Chow Keling.

Le Temps believes France has no idea of blockading the open ports of China. If found necessary, it says, those will be closen that will least interfere with intertational commerce.

Le Temps calls attention to the absence of an actual decisration of war.

1By cable to the Discatch.! FARIS, August 22 — There were five deaths cem choiera at Marseilles last night and at

irem choiern at Marseilles last night and at Toulon. The weather in Toulon is cooler, and the public health is improving.

Massentiaes, August 22.—The report of the ravages of cholern in the southern detaitments of France for the list twenty-four heurs reas-follows: Herault, 4 deaths; Aude, 5 deaths; Gard, 2 deaths; Eastern Pytraces, 2 deaths.

Rown, August 22.—The doily bulletin of the progress of the cholern in Italy is as follows: Theramo, 3 deaths, 14 fresh cases; Compotesso, 5 deaths, 3 fresh cases; Curro, 6 centra, 12 fresh case; Compotesso, 5 deaths, 3 fresh case; Curro, 6 centra, 1 fresh case; Compotesso, 5 deaths, 3 fresh case; Curro, 1 fresh case; Micas, 1 fresh case; Como, 1 fresh case; Thurin, 3 deaths, 1 fresh case.

Paris, August 22.—During the twenty-four hours ending at n o'clock to-night there were fifteen deaths from cholera at Marseilles, Af Toulon there were two deaths from cholera in Toulon in hospitals is as follows for teeday; Admitted, 5; death, 1; dis-

cholera in Touton in hospitals is as follows for techay: Admitted, 5; death, 1; dis-charged, 6; under treatment 52.

Rowr, August 22.—Owing to the preva-ience of the cholera, the holding of fairs, markets, and public festivals and the march-ing of processions are forbilden throughout fluly. Troops guard all outlets to the cholers-ravaged districts of Garfaganon.

LONDON SHOP-GIRLS. (Pail-Matt Gracifed) There is as much difference between shop-girl and shop-girl as between day and night. At the one extreme stands the head salesweman of the large West-Endhouse of business, dressed in silk, whose salary ranges from £150 to £300 a year; at the ranges from £150 to £300 a year; at the other there is a weary toiler in the semisuburban or country draper's shop, in her
snably black frock, that has been turned
again and again "to look respectable,"
who fer the sum of £20 to £30 per annum
stands behind the counter from one week;
end to another, from 8 in the morning till
10 at night. Both are shop-girls, and both
probably started life on almost the same
smalltons. Opings to the distant for conditions. Owing to the distaste for domestic service, the love of liberty, and the necessity for earning a living, there is never any lack of applicants for vacant situations. As a rule, London shop-girls many break down. Girls not well enough educated to teach, but too respectable to go to service, crowd behind the counter, espe-cially in London houses, an apprenticeship in which gives a better start in life, and hence the employers can enforce their own conditions. There is no trade-union among the shop-girls, so that the first safenmong the shop-girls, so that the first safe-guard against fujustiee—the self-reliance that is born of the strength of association—altogether falls them. Each gur has to make her own bargain and run her own risk. In many cases they have no reason to complain. A girl who has the good fortune to be suprenticed in one of the best West-End Bouses may indeed rejoice, for, as a rule, the conditions of work there are all that can be desired, the domestic arrangements being in able hands and the work well regulated. An in-pection of the dermitories and its fuz-rooms provided for some of the shop-girls in London in the last establishments will show everything provided, from the library to the plana-

forte, that a young woman could desire. These layered enes have reasonable hours, good ledging, excellent board, and careful supervision. If all girls were as well off as those in some half a dozen firms that could be named, their lots would be enviable indeed. There wages begin from £20, with board and local. te named, their lots would be enviable in-deed. There wages begin from £20, with board and lodging, and pr. gress until the maximum of £200, and in rare cases of £30, is reached. They are their own mis-tresses until 11 o'clock every night, and they can spend their Sundays at home. 11 any of my daughters," said the head of a well-known establishment the other day expected ever have to find her of a well-known establishment the other day, "should ever have to find her own flying. I would a hundred times rather that she should turn to busi-ness than earn her flying in a so-called 'genteel' employment. A shop assistant's life has not only infinitely more va-riety than that of the drudging teacher, but there are also three times as many chances of a suitable marriage as there are for any of a suitable marriage as there are for any other working-woman. Matrimony, therefore, is the fate of many of the girls."

"And what becomes of the others; for with few exceptions in special departments the girls are all young and blooming, and to see an old shop-girl. I hear, is as rare a sight as that of a dead robin?" "Some commence for themselves after saving a small sum of money, and of the pooter roses a great number take to dress-making

ones a great number take to dress-making when superannuated."

The peremptory refusal to allow young girls from lifteen to twenty to sit, even for five minutes, during their long days of twelve or thirteen bours, which is ruth-lessly enforced in some shops, is a wanton brutality which, if we were really civilized would lead to the beyonting of every shot where it prevaits. Nor can this subject be dealt with without reference to one very grainful phase of a shop-girl's life. Until early closing is more generally enforced, either by law or by public opinion, shop-girls can only get outdoor exercise and fresh air at times after 9 o'clock—that is to say, they have to go out nine months in the year siter durk, and take their only walk at a time when most decent women avoid the

ever after dark, and take their only walk at a time when most decent women avoid the streets, and when, as Lord Shaftsbury recently reminded us, the worst of men frequent them for the purpose of insulting and molesting unbefriended girls.

One of the disadvantages of the shop-girl is that, although at first at least she earns small wages, she has to be always well dressed. Being surrounded by finery, she often gets a taste for it and spends all her carnings on it. As soon as she begins to hade she is no longer wanted in a shop, and then there she stands, without resources, generally with delicate health. Even if she marries, she has often no idea of housekeepmarries, she has eften no idea of housekeeping. How should she? There is no time to learn anything besides selling across the ing. How should she? There is no time to learn anything besides selling across the counter. Another disadvantage, although it may be unavoidable, is the liability to be dismissed at a day's notice. "The giving only a day's notice seems a hard measure," said an employer, the other day, "yet I would not have that weapon out of my hands for anything. It is a necessary rule. If, for instance, we should give a girl a month's notice, or even a week's, she might do us more injury in the interval before she leaves than we can well afford. Inciviting of the attendants would be enough to drive ladies away from us, and a dismissed saleswoman would most likely not care to be over-civil. But in general the rule of instantaneous dismissal is not enforced, and I have only onee, in an experience of many years, dismissed a girl suddenly." That may be, but the liability remains, and all employers are not so considerate as this one. It is a very

Large men can now have a pic-nic, as the can be worn in the fall.

serious matter for a young girl without a friend in London suddenly to find herself turned adrift. To go to any London lodging-house of the lower class would be almost as bad as to remain without shelter, and the funds of a poor shop-girl rarely allow her to pay for an expensive apartment. To remedy this evil the leaders of the Young Women's Christian Association have established homes for both members of the society and others in different parts of London and the country, where, for a small charge, gifls can always find shelter when out of work in a strange place.

Iriend in London studenly to find berself turned adrift. To go to any London lodging-house of the lower class would be almost as bad as to remain without shelter, and the funds of s poor shop-girl rarely allow her to pay for an expensive apartment. To remedy this evil the leaders of the Young Women's Christian Association have established homes for both members of the society and others in different parts of London and the country, where, for a small charge, girls can always find shelter when out of work in a strange place.

NOF FOOD FOR FIVE MONTHS.

A Girl Twenty Years of Age in Fort Plain Breains Her Hold on Life for 163 Days Without Ecting a Morsel.

Interest in the case of Kate Smulsey, the young girl who, for 163 days, has been involuntarily starving to death, is spreading throughout the neighborhood of Fort Plain, N. Y. A special gives the following in addition to what has already appeared in the Dispatch: Within the past work or two scores of persons have come to this village from places many miles away to see or inquire about this remarkable girl: To-day she was very low, and the members of her family believe that she non-fiel any inclination to take any nourshment.

The brother of Miss Smulsey said to night flath her parents and every member of the family had coaxed and implored the girl to swallow some food, but without said. Even when her agony caused her hely to swallow some food, but without said. Even when her agony caused her hely to swallow some food, but without said. Even when her agony caused her hely to swallow some food, but without said. Even when her agony caused her hely to swallow some food, but without said. Even when her agony caused her hely to swallow some food, but without said. Even when her agony caused her hely to swallow some food, but without said to swallow some food, but without said. Even when her agony caused her hely to swallow some food, but without said to sull the family held to such a face and a face when her agony caused her hely to swallow some food, but withou

acquired an excellent reputation among the good people of this vicinity as a dress-maker. She was quick and willing, and always had plenty to do. In July, 1882, she was taken sick and was contined to her bed. She gradually improved, and for a short time was able to be about. In Octo-tor, because where worse and was short time was able to be about. In October, however, she grew worse and was compelled to return to the sick bed, from which she has never since been able to rise. The first symptom of her disease was trembling and shaking of the right hand followed by an involuntary motion of her right leg and foot. After awhile her head had a sidewise movement to the right. Doctors diagnosed the case as St. Vitus dance, and the usual remedies were applied, but with no benefit to the patient. The girl grew worse, and the motion, at first confined to the limbs of one side, seized her whole body. This motion was at first perpendicular, and like that of a person sawing wood, only not so violent. at Erst perpendicular, and has called the reason as which would not be violent. To this particular motion was soon added one partly reling, and the two were combined. Lately the motion has been rolling only, the rolls constantly moving her entire body from side to side, with perfect regularity, at the rate of dity per min-This motion is perpetual for twenty-two

This motion is perpetual for twenty-two or twenty-three hours out of twenty-four, and is perfectly involuntary. The poor girl would be quiet if she could. For an the night she is motionless. She then sleeps from sheer exhaustion, but is awakened by the slightest noise. The moment that she wakens the ceaseless rolling because it is seen only when wom out. She | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 that she wakens the ceaseless rolling begins, to stop only when worn out. She again sinks to rest. Some persons doubted the necessity of this constant moving of the girl's body, and thought it was voluntary. One physician sat by her side for three hours, during which time there was not the slightest diminution of the rolling. Another physician said be could sto at fifthe wished, and, seizing her by the shoulders, held her tightly a few minutes; but the instant he relaxed his hold her body resumed its motion. She feels the result of this treatment yet, and says that there is not a spot on her person that is not sore. The weight of a pin is actually painful to her, and cannot be endured. Her arms are larger and Balatimone, August 22.—Virginia 6's, consol, 35; pest-due coupons, 30; new 10-40's, 314; new 3's, 52. North Carolina 6's, old, 1074. Bid to-day. be endured. Her arms are larger and harder than one would expect for a young lady of her size in perfect health. To the touch they indicate strong muscle. In fact, all the muscles of her body are well developed. This is accounted for by the constant motion of her body, which keeps constant motion of ner sour, when a ceris
them in perpetual exercise.

Another remarkable thing about Miss
Smulsey's case is that she has no bed-sores
on her person. In most cases where persons are confined to their beds for a long period sores show themselves and become very troublesome. In her case, although she has not left her bed since a year last October, there are none. Since January 1st she has not been able to raise her head

Piedmont 1st 8's	1084	
Petersburg 1st 6's, Class A	90	
Petersburg 2d 6's, Class B	83	
R., Y. R., & Chesapeake 8's	1044	
R. and D. compared 2d 6's	1044	Ist she has not been able to raise her head from the pillow. About three months ago she began to have trouble with her eyes. A strong light was painful to her. She lies now in a darkened room and wears blue glasses. The color of the glasse contrasts strongly with the pale, white face and the snowy bedding.

During the early part of her sickness Miss Smulsey relished delicacies, and the neighbors sent in such little dishes as they thought would please her. Her appetite was not ravenous, still she ate as much as an invalid ordinarily would eat. At length solid food distressed her, and since March 11, 1884, she has not swallowed a R., F. and P., common... 100 50 C. and O. common.... 100 7 Bichmond and Petersburg 100 781 March 11, 1884, she has not swallowed a morsel. For some time she was able to drink either milk or water, and drank two drink either milk or water, and drank two or three glasses each day. After a time she could not drink milk, and water only was taken, and that in small quantities. At length she could not even drink water. One day she drank a glass of water, and was soon seized with convulsions, and for two days was in terrible distress. She bloated till she measured nearly twice her natural size about the wast. During the last eight week, she has waist. During the last eight week, she has not swallowed a drop of water or any other nourishment. Attempts have been made to give her a teappoonful of water, but invariably it brought on convulsions and great distress. Every exertion seems to bloat her. Long conversation causes her to turn purple and bloat. She has no desire to cat, and thirst is satisfied by holding water in her mouth and ejecting it. This she does several times a day. Her stomach feels full, as if she had recently caten a hearty meal. waist. During the last eight week she has

hearty meal. Miss Smulsey's sickness has been accom-Miss Smulsey's sickness has been accompanied by no delusion whatever, and her mind is clear and rational. She would be glad to eat if she could, and, at the request of her physician, she has made attempts to eat or drink, with the results described. All efforts to feed her in other ways than by the mouth have proved futile. There is no denial of the positive fact that for 163 days up to moon to-day she has not tasted food, and that for weeks she has not swallowed anything. Her case stands without parallel. Reporters, doctors, scientists have visited her and have gone away puzzled.

zied.

The Smulsey family are Germans, and are highly respected. Dr. Zoller, the attending physician, says that the girl looks as though suffering from normal dropsy. Dr. Ayers thinks it a peculiar form of St. Vinn's days of Vitus's dance.

Seeks green fields and pastures new, And the gay commercial drammer. Whom the girls declare a "hummer," Dons a suit of navy-blue.

WE DO NOT BLAME THE PURCHASER OF A BLUE SUIT.

THEY ARE THE ONLY FIRM COLORS IN SUMMER FABRICS.

WE TO-DAY MARK A BROKEN LOT, MOSTLY LARGE SIZES,

BLUE-FLANNEL SUITS.

CLOSE THEM OUT, AT THE LOW PRICE OF \$9.90 A SUIT.

THEY ARE WELL WORTH THEIR FORMER PRICE, \$14.

A. SAKS & CO., STRICTLY ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS, 1013 MAIN STREET, opposite post-office. (au 23)

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.

South Carolina Brown consols	103
Tennesce 6's	392
Virginia 6's	(bid) 37
Virginia consols	(bid) 35
Virginia consols	(bid) 35
Cheapeake and Obio	8
Chicago and Northwestern	1054
Chicago and Northwestern p'l'd	136
Chenyer and Rio Grande	134
Erie	17
East Tennesce Raifroad	64
Lake Shore	854

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

Midland incomes at 50%.

CITY BONDS.

STATE SECURITIES.

Virginia 10-40's..... 314

North Carolina 6's......107

Atlanta and Charlotte 100 644

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE. RICHMOND, Va., August 22, 1884.

WHEAL—WHITE, L.108 busnets. MIXed, 1,728 busnets. Red, 10,766 busnets. Total, 13,562 busnets.
Conx.—White, 1,930 busnets. Mixed, 1,000 busnets.
CATS.—820 busnets.

RYE.-142 bushels. MEAL.-48 bushels. ORCHARD-GRASS SERD.-100 bushels.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

Wheat,—White, 326 bushels good at 90c.
Mixed, 1,728 bushels at 85c. Red, 3,334
bushels common to very good Longberry
at 83 to 92c.; 3,285 bushels common to
prime Shortberry at 60 to 85c.
Oats,—20 bushels very good mixed on
private terms.

We quote: Fine, \$2.25@\$2.50; superfine, \$2.50@\$3.25; extra, \$4.50@\$4.75; family, \$4.90@\$5.25; Patent family, country, \$5.50@\$6.50. Market very dull.

NORFOLK PEANUT MARKET.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, August 22.-Cotton steady

sales, 1,250 bales; uplands, 10fc.; Orleans, 11c.; consolidated net receipts to-day, 998 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,533 bales;

Oats 3a19c, lower, closing steader, Ao. 2, 22a33c. Hops unchanged; choice grades held firm. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio duil at \$10a\$10.25; No. 7 Rio, spot, \$8.55; September, \$8.40a\$8.45. Sugar dull and barely steady; fair to good refining, 4 13-16a 4 15-16c; refined easier; off A, 54c.; standard A, 6c.; cut-loaf and crushed 7c.; powered.

ard A, 6c.; cut-toar and crushed re.; pow-dered, 6ja7c.; granulated, 6ja6 9-16c.; oth-ers unchanged. Molasses unchanged: Rice quiet. Cotton-seed oil, 35:130c. for crude; 39:42\frac{1}{2}c. for refined. Rosin firm. Turrentine dull. Hides steady. Wool very

steady. Pork very steady; new mess, \$19. Middles nominal; long clear, 10½c. Lard advanced 2st; closed with less strength; western steam, spot, \$8.19; September, \$7.84a\$7.87. Freights weak.

BALTIMORE.

Reported for the Dispatch

Private terms.

Ryk.-30 bushels good at 65c.

OFFERINGS. WHEAT .- White, 1,068 bushels. Mix-

MISCELLANEOUS. R. & W. P. T. R'y & W. Co.... 174

Virginia new 3's...... North Carolina 4's.....

Richmond city 8's.....

RAILEOAD BONDS. Col. and Greenville 1st 6's.... 92 Virginia Midland income 6's... 58

FRIDAY, August 22, 1834. Sales-Second Board,-1,000 Virginia

Unfavorable Reports Affect the Market, But

20a22c.; Pennsylvania, 32a35c. Bye easy and quiet at 55a35c. Provisions higher and active. Mess pork, \$19 25. Bulk meats— Shoulders and elear-rib sides, packed, 8 and 115c. Bams. 15ja165c. Lard—Refined. 32. Coffee firmer; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 94a164c. Sugar quiet and firmer; A soft, 6 c. Whiskey quiet at 31.15. Freights of ict. quiet. CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. August 22.—Flour unchauged. Wheat duff and lower; No. 2 red. Soaste. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 554. 554c. Oats steady: No. 2 mixed, 264c. Pork firm at \$18,500\$10. Lard in good demand at \$7.85. Bulk-meats and bacon firm and unchanged. Whiskey steady at \$1.07. Sugar unchanged. Hogs firm; common and light, \$40\$6.40; packing and butchers', \$5.700\$6.60. LOUISVILLE,
LOUISVILLE,
LOUISVILLE,
LOUISVILLE,
Mhest—No. 2 red, 75a80e. Corn—No. 2
white, 63c.; mixed, 56c. Oats—No. 2
mixed, 28te. Provisions steady. Mee
pork, 310. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, \$7;
elear rib, \$10.62\frac{1}{2}; sides, \$11.37\frac{1}{2}. Bacon—
Shoulders, \$8; clear rib, \$11.50\frac{1}{2}; clear, \$12. Hams—Sugar-cured, \$13.25. Lard—
Prime steam, \$8.

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, August 22. Flour unchanged. Wheat higher and inactive; No. 2 red, 824 824c, cash; 824c, september. Corn firmer and slow at 505a514c, cash; 40c, September. Osts higher; 264a27c, cash; 251a234c, September. Whiskey steady at \$1.07. Pro-

visions very quiet.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, August 22.—Flour unchanged,
Wheat quiet and cominally unchanged;
August 7.74571c.; No. 2 Chicago spring,
774c. Corn in good demand and advanced
ic carly; closed jaje, under yesterday;
cash, 22552c.; September, 31[552]c. Oals
dull and casy; cash, 24]c.; September,
24[625]c. Pork in fur demand: deferred
deliveries declined 50a75c.; cash, 818-50a
819 for small lots; August, \$27; Septemter, \$21. Lard steady; cash and August,
\$7,55387.57; September, \$7,35287.574c.
Bulk-meats in fair demand and lower;
shoulders, \$7; short rio, \$10.25; clear,
.410.85. Whiskey unchanged.

MILWAUKEE. CHICAGO.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE. August 22. Flour dult.
Wheat duid and firm; No. 2 cash and August, 774c; September, 784c. Corn-Rejected, 49:50c. Oats dult; No. 2 mixed, 98:284c. Frovisions quiet. Mess pork—Cash and August, 217.75; September, 817.50. Lard-Prime steam, cash and August, 87:55; September, 817.50. Swest-pickled Lams, 12/a13c. Hogs lower at 85.50a36.50. MILWAUKEE.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, August 22. - Cotton—Net, 38
hales. Gross receipts, 255 bales. Furnares
closed barely steady; sales, 65,000 bales;
August, 310,70a810.71; September, 810.02
f510.63; October, \$10, 24810.31; November,
210.21; \$10.22; December, 210.22; January,
810.32810.53; February, 810.453810.46;
March, \$10.50a810.57; April, \$10.65a
810.60; May, \$10.70a810.80.

MARINE INTILLIGENCE.

MUNIATURE ALMANAC FOR AUGUST 23. PORT OF RICHMOND, ACCUST 22, 1884. Schooner Veto, Stringer, Philadelphia, coal, S. D. Bultas,

SAILED. Steamer Wyaneke, Huiphers, New York, mer-chandise and passengers, G. W. Allen & Co., chardes and Lower Platt, Philadelphia, merchan-steining Florier, Platt, Philadelphia, merchan-dre and passengers, J. W. Meta-rick, agent, Schomer Grace Vandusen, Reeves, Powhatan eres, Labond poplar wood for Philadelphia; ves-ch, Crus & Parker, CLUAREO,

Eng Henrika (Dutch), Hazewinkel, Riu Grinde do sui, floor, Gallego-Mills Manufacturing Com-

PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, ACC. 22, 1884. Stramer Richmond, Crossman, New York, and sailed for West Point. Steamer Kanasha, treenwood, Buston, Steamer A-hilled (British), Wardale, New Or-(By Telegraphs)

Steamer George Appold, Foster, Boston. MEMORANDA.

The following vessels from Richmond for New York arrived at that perf on the 21st; Scheoners E. D. Endleett, Bowen; H. P. Barker, threen; Helperty Parker, Green; Thomas L. James, Longsteed, also, schooner d. W. Fonder, Quillin, Richmond for Stanford, C. and Cranuer, Endst, from Richmond, Vas, was shore 21st an Marcus-Hook bar, beinware river, A top pulled on her at high water, but failed to banker off.

WANTED, LADIES AND GENTLE-MEN in city or country, to take light work at their own homes; \$3 to \$4 a day and widely work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have a good

WANTED, A PARTY WITH CAPI-TAL to engage in a safe and production home business, susceptible of large extension. Address CAPITAL Richmond Disputch. au 23-11* WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, 20
WHITE COOKS 19 WHITE HOUSEGHILS, 35 WHITE NEEDS for this city.
LISON & BRREET'S Employment Agency.
Branch office: Washington, b. c. au 23-ti*

WANTED, A FURNISHED ROOM must be low. Full particulars, &c. Address as 23-11. JOHN, cars Disputch.

was 23-11 JOHN, care Desputes.

WANTED, A DRUG-CLERK, WITH
EXPERIENCE, Address "DRUG-GIST,"
care of Carrier No. 9. au 22-44*

WANTED, A MALE TEACHER AS
PRINCIPAL of public free school in the
town of Smithdeid. Address
su 22-2w Chris School Board, Smithstool, Na. WANTED, A WHITE GIRL TO SEW and assist in light cleaning. Address, by letter, an 22-41* care Disputch office.

WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS WOOD-TURNER, Apply to J. TYLER JOBSON, or mer Ninth and Arch streets, city. an 425-36 W ANTED.—A MAN OF TWENTY
YEARS EXPERIENCE WISHES TO SECURE A PLACE AS MANAGER on some good
farm, or TO HENT A GOOD FARM, as keen
with new sary team and implements, for one year
or a term of years. He case give the best reforences as to character and his ability to manage
and carry on farming operations. Address
C. J.

eare Postmaster, Jordan's store, au 19-co48t Powhatan county, Va. au 10-cod3t Powhatan county, Va.

WANTED, WHITE NURSE FOR
to the who can come well recommended. Apoly
at 317 east Clay street. au 10-cod6t*

WANTED, BY A YOUNG SINGLE
Twelve years' experience in the business. Bost
references given Address

"INDUSTRIBUS"
"INDUSTRIBUS"
"AN 10-cod3t*

au 10-cod3t*

TRAVELLING SALESMEN WANTELF - One for Virginia north of James river;
stee, one south of James rive to Virginia one in
the clothear or gentlement furnishing-goods flue
preferred to manufacturer in connection with
their other lines. Samples very light weight and
not bulky. For full particulars address

MANUFACTURER,
au 21-41* Box 386, Orange, N. 3.

TEACHER WANTED .- I WISH TO

Pengage the services of a COMPETENT MALE TEACHER. French Latin, Mathematics, and English required, with recommendations, au 20-4t Estouteville Albemarke county, Va. August 22.—Best hand-picked, 5a8c. 4; other grades, 4a5tc. # b. Sales, none

au 20-41 Estonteville. Albemarke somety, Va.

1,000 TONS SUMAC WANTED.
TONS SUMAC WANTED.
The street in CASH.
Fast free in CASH.
Fast free write for quotations.
Substitution of Epolicies of Street Williamsburg avenue.
Substitution of Street Williamsburg avenue.
Bickmond. Va.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, ninesteen years of age, desires a Postition Assate SALESMAN of COLLECTOR. Willing to work, and best references furnished. Address.

au 17-61:

TANTED THE CIPIZEN AND PROCEED.

bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,933 bales; to the continent, 700 bales. Weekly net receipts, 38 bales; gross receipts, 5,403 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,536 bales; to the continent, 1,400 bales; sales, 9,242 bales; stock, 104,259 bales. Southern floar steady. Wheat—Spot heavy and \$a1e, lower; ungraded red, 75a92e.; ungraded white, 98c.; No. 2 red, 88jc.; August, nominal, Corn—Spot unsettled and 1\$a2e, lower; ungraded, 57a635c.; ungraded white, 68c.; No. 2, August, 62e.; September, 615a62e. Oats \$a1fe. lower, closing steadier; No. 2, 22a33c. Hops unchanged; choice grades WANTED, THE CITIZENS OF RICHMOND to know that Proprission STEIN
has opened a FREE-TEST OFFICE at No. I
EAST BROAD STREET, where he lovius all
sufferers to call on him and be relieved of their
pains FREE OF CHARGE. Headman, Nouralria, and Toothache removed in three minutes.
Dentities are especially invited to test it. No
tamily should be without it. The best Caturit
annihilator known in the world. Prices per buttle, 25 cents, 50 cents, and 81. In 17-1 w

WANTED, TO SELL, OF MY OWN manufacture, fine FAMILY CARRIAGES,
PHARTON-, TOP-BUGGIES, and VILLAGE
CARTS, Also on hand a number of SECUND-HAND CARRIAGES, PHARTONS, and RIGG-GIES at very low prices. W. C. SMITH,
au 9-1m 314 worth FIOh street, 1,500,000 POUNDS OF SUMAC

Hignest prices raid at depots in Richmond or Manchester, Address A. D. SHOTWELL & CO., by 24-cod3m Manchester, Va.

SUMAC, SUMAC, SUMAC.

If you want HIGHEST PRICES,
If you want FROMPT CASH,
If you want FORRECT WEIGHTS,
If you want FORRECT WEIGHTS,
If you want PROMPT RETURNS,
If you want BADS FREE,
Send your SUMAC to
WARNER MOORE,
ty 24 Shockoe Mills, foot Seventeenth street

FOR SALE. POR SALE, ONE 12-HORSE-POWER ENGINE AND HOLLER. Any person membrainess who will call at 424 north Eighth street can get a bargain. Also, 5 LAUNORY statistics for washing and trouling, made by boot laundry-machine company of Troy, N. Y. Will sell them at a great service, Apply at same place.

[au 23-214]

DUSINESS CHANCE, —FOR SALE, A
NESS in the centre of the city, doing a fair massiness. Good reasons for selling. Capital required,
about \$2,500. For particulars write or apply to
B. B. Chayfin & Co., Real Estate Agents,
au 14-Th,Sa&Tudt*

Blokmond, Va.